

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 89.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Campbell's Clothing

Men's New Suits

In all the latest styles. Plain garments for conservative men, form fitting and belted models for young men and neat belted models for youths.

The colors are: Brown, blue, gray and dark green in stripe, check and heather mixtures in fine quality Canadian and English Tweeds and Worsteds. All sizes, 33 to 44.

Prices: \$22.50, \$24.50, \$27.50, \$30.00, \$32.50 and \$35.00.

—Street Floor.

Wm. McLAUGHLIN
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For Special Occasions

DRESS SHIRTS

Fine Linen and Pique Bosoms--\$2 to \$3.50
English Linen Collars--\$4.00 doz.

White Kid Gloves, Silk Fanchette--\$2 pr.

Silk Hosiery, Plain Black and Black with
Clocks--\$1.75 pr.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs--\$10.50 doz.

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Retail Selling Agents
for
JAEGER PURE WOOL
326 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

Try and remember to think of

Birks

the next time you want to buy a little
personal gift for somebody

Manufacturers of Sterling Silver Trophies, Prize
Cups, Medals, Badges etc. — Suitable
for every kind of presentation

Official makers of all the McGill Jewellery

DANSANT

And AFTERNOON TEA at the
MAJESTIC HALL - 508 Guy St.
Saturday Afternoons at 3.30
6-Piece Orchestra. Bronsdon, Caterer.

A Beautiful Bouquet of Flowers

is the most appreciable gift to the ladies.
You can secure all you require in this line if you
call at

MISS CAIRNS

316 ST. CATHERINE WEST.
Right near University on St. Catherine

"ATHLETICS" WAS SUBJECT AT KINGSTON

Colleges Discussed Intercollegiate Athletics

COMMITTEE FORMED

Vice-President is Prof. Brown,
of McGill—Next Meeting
March 8

A special meeting of the most prominent Canadian universities was held on Friday, February 22, at Kingston, to which McGill, Toronto, Queen's, Royal Military College and other universities sent representatives.

Mike Pearson, Johnson and Prof. de Lury represented Toronto, while Hazlett, McKenzie and Prof. Mathewson were the delegates from Queen's. Cadet Adams, of the Royal Military College, was present, looking after the interests of the Royal Military College, while McGill sent up Montgomery, Heney (who represented Ross Laing) and Prof. Brown.

The first business before the committee was the election of officers. The following were chosen:

President—Prof. de Lury, Toronto.

Vice-Pres.—Prof. Brown, McGill.

Secy.—Prof. Mathewson, Queen's.

Definite plans for the coming athletic season were discussed, as it was decided to resume all intercollegiate athletics next fall.

The various athletic associations at each of the colleges will each send one representative to a meeting, to be held in Kingston, on March 8. At this meeting the various executives formed by these representatives will go over and make alterations in the existing C.I.A.U. rules, and this revised code will be submitted to the C.I.A.U. executive for ratification. That is, the hockey representatives of the different universities will form an executive which will revise the hockey rules, etc. These revised codes will be presented to the C.I.A.U. at a meeting to be held at a later date.

The following were the stars of the various events:

Quebec Championships.

Style and distance—1, F. MacKinnon;

2, J. Werner; 3, E. St. Pierre.

Standing jump distance—1, F. MacKinnon, 81 ft.; 2, F. Denman, 81 ft.

"B Class."

Style and distance—1, R. Whittall;

2, H. B. Wilder, Sci. '22; 3, E. St. Pierre.

Standing jump distance—E. St. Pierre, 76 ft.

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WHAT'S ON

To-day.

6.00 p.m.—Bible Study at Strathcona Hall.

5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Returned Science Men.

5.45 p.m.—Meeting of Union House Committee.

Track Club Meeting.

Faculty Hockey—Arts vs. Law.

Miss Shedlock—Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, at R.V.C.

Coming.

Feb. 25—Tryouts for M.A.A.A. Aquatic Meet, at Y.M.C.A. Tank.

Feb. 25—Philosophical Society.

Feb. 26—Orchestra Practice.

Feb. 26—Arts Freshmen's Debate.

Feb. 26—Impromptu Speaking Contest, R.V.C.

Feb. 28—Union House Committee Formal Dance.

March 5—Aquatic Meet at M.A.A.A.

March 7—Meeting of Students' Society.

March 14—Junior Dance.

March 17—Students' Council Elections.

March 19—Indoor Track Meet.

March 19—Semi-annual Meeting of Students' Society.

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ELECTRICAL SMELTING OF IRON ORES

Description of Modern Electric Iron Furnaces

POSSIBILITIES IN CANADA

Commercial Considerations Now
the Controlling Factor in
Electric Smelting

Dr. Alfred Stansfield addressed the Physical Society Friday afternoon on "The Electrical Smelting of Iron Ores and Its Possible Development in Canada."

The speaker first pointed out the essential difference in the consumption of raw materials between the two processes. The blast furnace produces one ton of pig iron by consuming one ton of fuel, whereas the electrical furnace consumes in the same production 0.4 ton of charcoal and 0.4 electrical horsepower-year.

The first electrical furnace was designed by Captain Stassano in Italy, in 1898. It was not commercially successful. Dr. Henault made the next step, setting up a furnace at Sault Sainte Marie. The lecturer illustrated this furnace by a slide. It was an arc furnace, operated at a low voltage, the electrodes being a carbon rod and the coke bottom of the furnace. It was found that all ordinary iron ores could be smelted, including titaniferous iron ores. The next steps were taken at Domarfest in Sweden. The lecturer described various furnaces and showed the changes which had been made in design to avoid the fluxing down of the furnace lining, by electrodes placed close to the walls. A tower was added to these furnaces to aid in warming the raw charge and to help reduce it to metallic iron before the fusion took place in the hearth. As there it was not enough CO to carry the heat up the tower, the gases are circulated by means of a fan, being blown in, in the spaces between the electrodes, as owing to the carbon dioxide present it cuts the hot carbon electrodes. This gas also serves to cool the arch of the furnace. The tower is supported by structural steel work, and does not rest on the arch, which is mechanically weak.

The next step was made at Trohatten, where a furnace was erected in 1914, of about 2,500 horsepower and twenty tons daily capacity. The furnace has four electrodes, two to each of the two current phases. Dr. Stansfield showed photographs which he had taken of this furnace. The load factor is very good, about 90 per cent. The electrodes are of carbon, about two feet in diameter, and are passed through the arch of the furnace by water cooled jackets. They are adjusted about once a day. Current is regulated by altering the voltage on the transformers.

Some larger furnaces were erected using three phase current, and employing six electrodes placed in pairs on a diameter of the hearth, current passing from one electrode to the other across a diameter. The other details (Continued on Page 3)

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News Board.

E. S. Mills, '19. J. E. Lloyd, '19. J. L. O'Brien, '20. J. N. Petersen, '20.
D. Rothchild, '19.

Senior Reporters.

A. N. Jenks.
J. S. G. Shotwell, '21.
G. W. Bain, '21.
G. H. Phillimore, '21.

Junior Reporters.

F. Peterson, '22.
M. R. Caron, '21.
G. M. Webster, '22.

Alumni Editor, H. R. Morgan, B. A.

Royal Victoria College Staff.

Editor, Miss M. D. Mawdsley, '20. Assistant Editor, Miss E. L. Barnes, '21.
Reporters.

D. Mathewson.
K. Gillespie, '21.
L. Weibel, '22.
B. Barnard.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1919.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The meeting of representatives from all the prominent Canadian colleges to discuss athletics which is to take place March 8th, will put the final touch to the revival of intercollegiate sport in Canada. Already the executive which is to handle the arrangements has been elected, and there is not the slightest doubt that the fall of 1919 will see the thrilling football contests, which in former years figured so prominently in college life, once more in full swing. It is, indeed, gratifying to be able to make this announcement, after the disappointments which resulted from the ill-fated effort to give football a fresh start last fall, and from the refusal of Toronto University to take part in intercollegiate hockey. During the past four years sports have taken a more or less secondary position in undergraduate activity at McGill. Next year they will resume their post at the head, and 1919 will be in many ways "a big year" for the college.

CONCERNING ELECTIONS.

In about two weeks the annual elections of representatives for the various major college societies will take place. The men who will next year direct our athletic, social and other policies are to be chosen on March 7th. The next fortnight is consequently, perhaps, the most important one of the whole year, in that it is the time when candidates to fill the various offices will be nominated. The coming college year is bound to be one of importance for the university, as the conservative policy which has been adopted during the last four years, will be to a great extent dropped. With the return of pre-war conditions will come intercollegiate athletics, and the renewal of an active social programme, so it is vital to the interests of the university that "McGill's ship of state," so to speak, be guided with a sure and steady hand. The pilots will be chosen shortly and every student should see to it that they are not only men of decision, tact and executive ability, but that they have the best interests of the university at heart.

There are bound to be a number of nominees for these positions, and the students will do well to find out the ability of the man before affixing their signature to his nomination sheet. This matter of selecting representatives should be given the careful consideration of every McGill undergraduate who is desirous of having his Alma Mater retain her position in the foremost rank of Canadian universities.

ARTS WERE CHAMPIONS IN INTER-FACULTY GAME

Science Basketball Line-Up Lost in Over-time Game Score Was 19-16

The Science-Arts Basketball game in the inter-faculty series was played off at the Central "Y" gymnasium on Saturday afternoon. Both teams had been working hard and both were determined to win, so that the contest proved to be a close one. It was impossible at any stage of the game for either team to secure a lead on the other. If a goal was scored for Arts the Science men evened it up with another, till at half time the teams left the floor each with an equal number of points to their credit.

During the second period the play slackened down a bit, both line-ups being unable to stand the pace. At this stage much good combination was shown by the Science forwards, and it seemed certain that they would take the lead, but due to the consistent work of Werry and McIntosh on the Arts defence, many of their fine passes were intercepted.

At the end of the game the score stood 16-16. Both teams agreed to settle the matter there and then, so forthwith began a contest in which every man strained himself to the utmost to gain the necessary margin. It

was not, however, till the teams had played eight minutes overtime that the Arts aggregation secured the odd goal which gave them the game.

The line-ups were as follows:
Arts Science
Werry Defence . W. Thomson
McIntosh Defence . T. Thomson
Falconer Centre Root
MacDonald Guard S. Davis
Stanway Guard Clarke

R. V. C. NOTICE

Partials

A meeting of the Partial Students' Society will be held on Tuesday, February 26, at ten o'clock, in the Common Room. As there is some important business to come before the society, it is hoped that every member will be present.

Will the girls who have not already paid their fees kindly do so at once.

ALUMNAE LECTURE

This evening, in the R.V.C. Assembly Hall, Miss Marie Sheddlock will deliver her lecture on Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. This, the last of the series of lectures given under the auspices of the Alumnae Society, promises to be of unusual interest. Miss Sheddlock, at the conclusion of the lecture, will tell two fairy stories in her inimitable manner. Dean Moyle is to take the chair for the occasion.

R. V. C. SECTION

THOSE RESULTS

Last Tuesday morning, as I sat sleepily eating my breakfast in the dining room of the R.V.C., I thought I heard some one mention the word "results." Immediately I sat up straight and began to listen. Could it be that the results were out at last? Yes, for I heard someone say, "Look in the Daily." That was enough. I rushed frantically from the dining room to search for a Daily. Never before had it been so hard to get one. Everybody was crowded around the little pile, pushing and talking excitedly. At last, after what seemed to be years of waiting, my turn came and I snatched a paper. I must have returned to the dining room, for the next thing I remember I was sitting once more at the table eagerly scanning the front page of the Daily. It seemed to be all about hockey. Frantically I turned over the page—there was the R.V.C. section, but still no results. With my mind in a whirl, I cast my eyes upon page three, there I saw a headline which demanded—"Why Is a College Dull?" Dull! Good-night! Who said it was dull? I wasn't exactly bored even at that moment. There was one more chance. I hesitated a moment, and then with bated breath turned over the page. What was that? "Successful Students in Mid-Term Examinations," it read. Why, that was what I had been looking for all morning! Then, forgetting all warnings as to the wisdom of beginning at the bottom of the list and reading up, I read all over at the same time. I saw a multitude of strange names, and some that sounded familiar, but I saw none that I could call my own. Again I looked at the heading—"Successful Students"—ah, yes, then I was—the other thing. Why was the paper shaking so? Someone seemed to be talking, true, the voice was faint and far away, but it seemed to be insistent. What was that? "Oh yes, the toast, sorry!" I muttered, as I hurriedly stretched out my hand and passed the first thing with which it came in contact. Evidently it was not the required article, for the same voice said in an exasperated tone—"I said toast, not salt." Well, where was the toast? There wasn't any. Who would want toast, anyway? In desperation, my neighbour reached out, and lo, by some magic means produced a plateful of toast from the vacant space directly in front of me. Once more I turned to the fateful list, telling myself that I must be sensible and read the list through carefully. I read through the first class and halfway through the second, when some well-meaning person inquired, "How many first classes did you get?" "I—I—I don't know," I stammered, "I am just counting." Frantically I resumed my search. I could have sworn that every name I had ever heard of, except my own, was there. I was very glad that everyone had got through—delighted! Why hadn't I worked harder? Oh, if only I had scraped through. I would work so hard in the future—why, I would never do anything but work. As these thoughts were flashing through my mind, someone came up, clapped me on the back, and said—"Congratulations!" I tried to wither her with a look. I tried to laugh and pretend it was a great joke, but I ended in gasping "What do you mean?" "Why, the results, of course," replied my tormentor. "I am so glad you got through." With one last effort at heroic self-control, I passed her the Daily, and, in a pained voice, said, "Show me." Smiling, she pointed, "Why, there is your name, and there, and there and there—" "Enough," I gasped, as I rubbed my eyes. Why, my name was all over that page! I had passed!

FRESHETTE.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE BY PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST

The old terrors of entrance examinations and "conditions" will disappear from Columbia University to be replaced by psychological tests. Princeton looks on and in the Alumni Weekly calls the departure "interesting, not to say startling." The new method is announced to be applied at the beginning of the academic year next autumn. In place of written examinations will be the Binet mental tests. "The idea being to measure the candidate's intelligence rather than his knowledge," Professor Jones, of the Columbia department of admissions, is thus quoted in the newspapers: "These tests are a development of those formulated a dozen and more years ago in France by Alfred Binet for the discovery of mentally retarded children. Much constructive work has been done in this country, particularly at the Leland Stanford Junior University, Harvard, and other institutions. It has been found that many preparatory and high school students can be coached to pass college entrance examinations whose intelligence does not class them as good material for further education. "In our requirements for admission to Columbia College are included the applicant's health record, his character and promise of development, and his school record, and these will be embraced in the new requirements. The most radical departure will be the entire doing away with the old-style examinations that were given to establish the applicant's knowledge of the subjects required for admission to college. This will be covered by his school record, and the psychological tests will demonstrate whether he is qualified to continue his schooling." From the Literary Digest.

WAGES FOR JAPANESE GIRLS

("Current Opinion," New York.)

Life and customs have been so radically changed in Japan in the last two or three decades that the Japanese girl no longer pines away in seclusion. Thus, the "Japanese Magazine" (Tokyo) introduces a highly interesting survey of the industrial women in Japan.

One of the most frequently encountered occupations is that of teaching music. By giving banjo instruction to a dozen male pupils, she earns twenty-five yen (\$12.50) a month. In painting, the average price of a picture is fifty to a hundred yen, and there is a constantly increasing number of women artists in Japan. The telephone switchboard is one of the most recent fields of female activity. Every woman with private school education, from fourteen to thirty-five years old, is eligible for this work, the wages for which are thirty to forty yen a month. A bookkeeper gets thirty-five to forty yen a month, and there are many women employed in government positions which pay as much as ninety-five yen a month, a yen being fifty cents in American money. They are mostly stenographers.

The poorest paying job, it seems, is that of teaching in elementary schools. Some of these teachers receive no more than eight yen a month. Japan has yet no women street car conductors, but women chauffeurs are beginning to make their appearance. A good many women are occupied in newspaper offices, both in editorial and clerical capacity. The vast majority of Japanese women workers, however, are engaged in factories. In most of them, we read, the work is both physically and morally degrading, and the poor toilers earn hardly enough to keep body and soul together.

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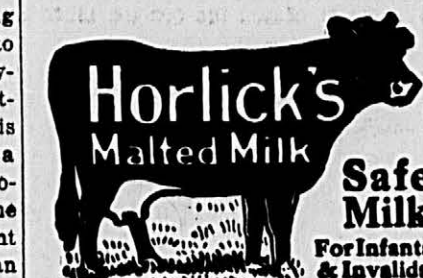
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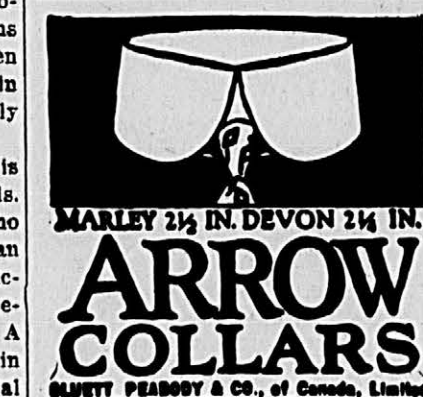
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WAS HELD AT HALL**A. McGarry, Arts '13, Sang Solo
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Served

Last night the usual sing was held at the Hall, and the attendance was quite encouraging. Many of the old-fashioned hymns were sung, and, as it was a "mixed" sing, the blending of soprano and alto with bass and tenor resulted in beautiful harmony. At 9.30 refreshments were served, and then another pleasing innovation was introduced in the form of a special soloist. The soloist was Alan McGarry, a member of the Y. M. C. A. Advisory Board. His singing was well received, and the committee in charge are to be commended in this change in the usual programme.

After the solo there were more hymns sung, and about ten o'clock the meeting concluded by the singing of the National Anthem and Hail, Alma Mater.

No more fitting close to Sunday for students can be conceived than to gather around the fire at the Hall and unite with one another in the well-known hymns.

**ELECTRICAL SMELTING
OF IRON ORES**

(Continued from Page 1)

are much the same as in the other types. The towers are independently supported, charge is fed through a cup and cone, and the gas after being freed from dust is blown in between the electrodes.

Furnaces such as these have become practical. There are at present about 17 furnaces in Sweden, some more in Japan and a battery of six has been started in Italy. These furnaces are all of the same general type and are known as the "electro-metals" type.

There are other types besides this. Attempts were made to work out a process in California and to develop a gray iron furnace, on account of the high price prevailing there for iron for general foundry use. These furnaces were of the open type with several electrodes. The carbon monoxide was burnt round iron chutes, through which the raw charge fed into the furnace to relieve the hearth of the heavy work of heating the charge. This arrangement would not work, because it heated the ore too much and slagged down the arch so that the furnace speedily became useless. Attempts to use the Swedish type furnace were unsuccessful, as the iron they produce is white iron, low in silicon, whereas the product wanted in California was a gray iron, fairly high in silicon. A furnace was run for a while, as a matter of fact, but afterwards failed for commercial reasons.

Open furnaces such as the above are now used for the production of ferro-alloys, and have been suggested for pig iron. Their efficiency would probably not be as great as that of the Swedish furnaces, but they would have other advantages.

In all electric furnace projects there are several very important commercial considerations. In Sweden there has always been a charcoal-iron industry; for charcoal gives a better product than coke, and also gives an iron low in phosphorous and silicon, which commands a high price for certain purposes the world over. Now charcoal is expensive and hard to obtain, and since the electric smelting saves 0.6 of a ton of charcoal per ton of iron produced, at the cost of 0.4 horsepower-year, there is a saving which may amount to \$2.00 per ton, reckoning charcoal at \$10.00 per ton and power at \$10.00 per horsepower.

The iron will probably run somewhat lower in phosphorous on account of the smaller amount of charcoal used. Dr. Stansfield's investigations were undertaken with a view to their application in British Columbia. The commercial situation there is this: Iron before the war sold at \$25.00 per ton; it is now about \$30.00, and will probably sell at about \$35.00 after the war. At this rate, a furnace might be run with profit if power could be obtained at about \$12.00. The present price for power is about \$27.00, and the only way out would be to develop a power exclusively for electric smelting, and since the load factor is so high, about 90 per cent., it could be done very economically. There remains only the possibility of a radical improvement in the efficiency of the furnace, and experiments are now being carried on with this end in view.

UPON THE COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS

One of the striking signs of intellectual vigor and vitality in a college or university is its fertility and free and abundant exchange of ideas. In all our colleges during their halcyon days such exchange to a variable extent, was characteristic. Men strove with one another on the platform, around the table, in the correspondence column, vied with another in supporting and championing their side of the controversy until all the community took sides and a real issue became apparent to every one. This meant intellectual growth. For, in expressing his ideas, endeavouring to defend them, in altering and modifying them when he sees fit, and in so doing, developing them continually into something which seems nearer to truth, does a man really attain breadth and depth of thought.

Now are we to-day, here at McGill, sterile? Have we become so immersed in book lore and the thought of others that we can produce nothing of ourselves, nothing that we could call original? Perhaps some may have the ideas but lack the courage to assert them, and in consequence these ideas sink back into the fog pond, whence they had so timidly emerged. Then there are hundreds of men who think a great deal but who are almost unable to express their thought without being completely misunderstood. For these one can only have respect and sympathy.

Lastly, there is the great heterogeneous crowd of persons from whom any depth of thought could hardly ever be derived, whose sole source of happiness is the pursuit of pleasure, inane, innocent and otherwise. These constitute, I imagine, the great percentage of a college body, and represent the "good fellows," the "naughty boys" and the modern poppings. They follow the crowd, or the popular leader. Their praise and contempt are about equally valueless. Smartness, popularity, superficial cleverness is their ideal. Anything in the nature of solid thought nauseates them for their feeble stomachs can digest only the froth—the confectionery of thought. Far from insulting them we can but deplore their sterility for it is but the product of their heredity and their environment.

But nevertheless, there remain a solid, substantial, few in a college, as in any community, who do possess the faculty of thought—ever deep thought. These might be described as constituting the consciousness of the community. Yet, how rarely are they given the opportunity of knowing one another of exchanging ideas of forming foundations for real and fruitful friendships. Is not this an essential

in intellectual growth? Is all our education to be derived from academic courses?

I have in mind, as I conclude, one small group of seven or eight which has actually been formed for this purpose. Possibly other similar groups may exist, too. If so, few in the university know anything about it. If the undergraduates were better acquainted with one another more of these associations might be established and become as it were oases in a desert of barrenness.

For the complete and satisfactory development of ideas groups of this kind would of necessity be obliged to become more or less exclusive and limited in number. The enlightenment derived from them would depend to a large extent upon the degree of familiarity among the members. Even assuming that the great majority of undergraduates are more or less incapable of constituting such bodies, yet I believe that if such groups were to be instituted they would receive a much greater support from intelligent students, than do the present existing (?) Bible classes or other analogous bodies.

H. H. H.

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HOW THEY DIED

Lieut. C. A. Pope.

Lieut. Charles Alexander Pope, Law '05, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who was killed in action on May 7, 1916, joined the McGill C.O.T.C. on its reorganization in the fall of 1914. He was a lieutenant in "A" Company when he enlisted in the First University Company with the same rank. After several months service in France with the P.P.C.L.I., Lieut. Pope was killed in action. He was then Machine Gun Officer. He was a native of Quebec, attended the Quebec High School and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, from which he was graduated in Arts, and after graduation in Law practised his profession in Montreal with the firm of Lafleur, Macdougall & Co. A letter from a brother officer describes his death as follows:

"On the night of the 7th we were relieving a battalion in the front line, and Pope, our machine gun officer, was placing his guns. About half-past nine he was seated on the fire-step, talking to one of his sections, when a German rifle grenade burst close to him, and a small fragment penetrated his head close to the left ear. He was the only one of the group hit. He died on the stretcher on the way to the dressing station, within the hour.

"We buried him just as day was breaking, in a little graveyard within a few hundred yards of where he was hit. Our Pioneers will have a cross erected to him by to-morrow.

"As you know, a more gallant gentleman never lived, and we out here have lost not only a most efficient officer, but a very dear friend as well—one whom we shall always miss."

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Lieut. A. C. Pratt, Sci. '08, Dead Overseas, Was Well-known Athlete—Other Law and Medicine Graduates Pass Away.

It is probable that no other living graduate of McGill had achieved such fame or had gained such widespread recognition as a statesman of high order and probity as had the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., Law '64, former Prime Minister, and at his death, leader of the Opposition of Canada. At his death on February 17, the entire English-speaking world mourned.

Sir Wilfrid was a native of St. Lin, Quebec, where he was born on November 20, 1841. He was the only child of Carolus Laurier, a provincial land surveyor, by his first wife, Marcelle Martineau, of Acadian descent. He was educated at New Glasgow, Que., at L'Assomption College, and at McGill, from which he was graduated as a Bachelor of Civil Law in 1864.

The same year he was called to the Bar of the Province of Quebec and entered upon the practice of his profession in Montreal, where he was a partner of the late Mederic Lanctot. Later he moved to Arthabaska, where he was a partner of the present Judge Lavergne and of the late E. E. Richard. In 1889 Sir Wilfrid was elected to the House of Commons, representing the Arthabaska district. In addition, at this period he contributed to and edited a number of small Liberal newspapers published in the Arthabaska district.

His Entry to Politics.
While still a law student, Sir Wilfrid began to take an active interest in politics and in 1871 was first elected to the Legislative Assembly of Quebec for Drummond and Arthabaska. In 1874 he was returned for the same constituency in the House of Commons, sitting until 1877, when defeated. Since that year he has represented Quebec East in the House of Commons, being also elected at the general election of 1896 for Saskatchewan, at that of 1904 for Wright, for Ottawa in 1908 and for Soulanges in 1911.

On his election to the House in 1877 Sir Wilfrid, then 36 years of age, was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in the administration of the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. In 1887 he was elected leader of the Opposition in succession to Hon. Edward Blake, and this position he retained until his accession to office in 1896. From July 8, 1896, till September 21, 1911, when his Government suffered defeat at the polls on the naval and reciprocity questions, he was Prime Minister and President of the Council. His party again suffered defeat at the hands of the Borden Union Government on December 17, 1917.

While a young man Sir Wilfrid served in the volunteer militia as an ensign and was on duty on the Quebec frontier at the time of the last Fenian Raid, 1869-70, with the Arthabaska Infantry Co. for his services receiving the Fenian Raid medal. He was honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Voltigeurs de Quebec.

Won Honor Overseas.
In 1897 he represented Canada at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when he was received in audience by Her Majesty, and occupied the leading place in the great Jubilee state procession of all the colonial dignitaries. In 1897, 1902 and again 1907 he was received in audience by the Pope. While in England he succeeded in securing from the British Government notice to Germany and Belgium of the renunciation of the commercial treaties with those countries, which stood in the way of Canada's new tariff extending a preference to the United Kingdom. In 1898 he was a member of the Joint High Commission assembled at Quebec to discuss questions affecting Great Britain, Canada and the United States. In 1901 he welcomed the present King and Queen to Canada and accompanied them on their tour through the Dominion. The following year he was present by invitation at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and again in 1911 was a Royal guest at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. He attended the Colonial Trade Conference at London in 1902, the Imperial Conferences at London in 1907 and the Imperial Colonial Conference there in 1911. In 1908 he received the present King at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration.

Sir Wilfrid was in 1897 appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council and the same year was created a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was a member of the Cobden Club and received from it its golden medal in recognition of his services in the cause of international free exchange, etc. He was created a Grand Officer of the

Legion of Honour of France in 1897, was an honorary member of Gray's Inn, London, and an honorary life member of the National Liberal Club, London.

Sir Wilfrid was presented at different times with the freedom of the cities of Edinburgh, Bristol, Manchester and Liverpool. He held honorary degrees from McGill, Toronto, Oxford, Cambridge, Queen's, Edinburgh, Laval and Glasgow Universities.

His portrait, painted by J. W. Forbes, was presented to him by his friends in May, 1902, and another portrait by Suzor-Cote was hung in the National Art Gallery at Ottawa in 1910.

On May 13, 1868, Sir Wilfrid was married to Miss Zoe Lafontaine, daughter of the late G. N. R. Lafontaine, Montreal.

Death of Lieut. Pratt.
A graduate of recent years, who was particularly well known by reason of his connection with intercollegiate athletics, passed away on February 11, at Dannes-Camiers, France, when Lieut. Austin Craig Pratt, Sci. '08, of the Canadian Engineers, succumbed to a short illness of pneumonia.

The son of Mrs. William Pratt, 665 Gilmour street, Ottawa, Lieut. Pratt was born in that city 32 years ago, and a past student of Ashbury College, Ottawa. On graduation he first acted as a house master at Ashbury, later entering the employ of the Fairbanks-Morse Co. at Winnipeg. In 1916 he went overseas with the 183rd Battalion, and after 12 months' fighting, transferred to the Engineers. He had never been wounded.

Lieut. Pratt played with the senior McGill football team, and was also president of the Football Club. Alfred C. Girard, Law '82, prothonotary of the Superior Court, Montreal, died on February 17th, after an illness of only four days. He practised Law at Marieville, County of Rouville, Que., for some years before removing to Montreal. From 1890 to 1904 he was Liberal Member of the Legislature for Rouville.

Dr. Calixte Ethier, Med. '67, died at the residence of his son, Dr. A. Ethier, 222 Sherbrooke street east, on February 16.

Louis Gordon Glass, Law '93, died at his residence, 500 Roslyn avenue, on February 17.

Lieut. Maurice J. Brophy, Sci. '17, of the Royal Garrison Artillery, is now recovering in France from a serious illness of pneumonia.

The marriage was recently solemnized in England of Lieut. A. Cedric McLean, Sci. '18, of the Canadian Engineers, and Miss Kathleen E. Philpott, of Claygate, Surrey.

Wins Third Decoration.
It is only a few weeks since the award of a Bar to the Military Cross of Captain William C. Ross, Arts '15, was announced. Now comes word that a second Bar to the Cross has been bestowed upon this distinguished young soldier, who sat at the sporting editor's desk in "McGill Daily" office before he left the University to join the 72nd Canadian Seaforth.

A Bar to the Military Cross has been granted Lieut. Kenneth R. McKinnon, Sci. '09, Canadian Engineers, and to Capt. William Mersten (Meyerstein), past student, 7th Canadian Battalion.

Lt.-Col. Cameron McP. Edwards, past student, officer commanding the 38th Canadians, has won a second Bar to his D.S.O.

Major Robert Bickerdike, Sci. '01, and Lt.-Col. K. M. Perry, Arts '06, Sci. '08, have each received a Bar to the D.S.O.

L. Dana Wilgess, Arts '14, who has been Canadian Trade Commissioner at Omsk, Siberia, has resigned and intends to enter the services of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Capt. D. C. Skinner, Arts '15, who

went overseas as a subaltern in the 24th Battalion, has been appointed a deputy assistant adjutant-general with the acting rank of major, while so employed. He is an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Lt.-Col. the Rev. F. G. Scott, past student, chief chaplain of the 1st Canadian Division, was recently invested at Buckingham Palace with the Distinguished Service Order. William J. Menhennick, St. Johns, Que., announces the engagement of his elder daughter, Frances Matilda, to Captain John Hamilton Edgar, Sci. '03, Canadian Engineers, Montreal, the marriage to take place on March 4, at St. Johns.

Leaves Pension Board.
Major John E. Todd, Arts '98, Med. '00, has resigned from the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, and has been succeeded by Major S. B. Coristine, past student, previously secretary to the Board.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Murray, Arts '13, Rhodes Scholar, sailed from St. John, N.B., last week on steamer Corsican, on his return to England. He expects to resume his studies at Oxford this fall.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, Arts '86, will, it is understood, shortly resign from the presidency of the Western University, London, Ont., because of differences with the governing body. McGill men just back after service overseas include:

Hooper, Lieut. H. R. T., Arts '17, Canadian Artillery, Ottawa.
Ford, Sergt. R., Sci. '14, Canadian Field Artillery, Ottawa, wounded.
Macmillan, Pte. A. J., Law, '16, P. C. L. I., Ottawa, wounded.
McDiarmid, Major C. A., Med. '03, of the C.A.M.C., Vancouver, B.C.
Peden, Lieut. E., Sci. 12, P. P. C. L. I., Montreal.
McCort, Capt. C. R., Forest Products, Laboratories, 7th Siege Battery, Bolton, Ont.

NOTICES

Returned Scientists.
There will be an important meeting of all returned Science men this afternoon, at 5.15 o'clock, in Room 37 of the Engineering Building. All returned men are asked to turn out, as important business will be discussed.

Fraternities, Attention!
All fraternities with active chapters at McGill are asked to send their names in to the McGill Annual, for inclusion in this year's edition. Address communications to the Editor of the Annual, c/o McGill Union.

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